

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number : 06-284733

(43)Date of publication of application : 07.10.1994

(51)Int.Cl.

H02M 7/21
H02J 3/18
H02M 1/15
H02M 3/155
H02M 7/06

(21)Application number : 05-068055

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(22)Date of filing : 26.03.1993

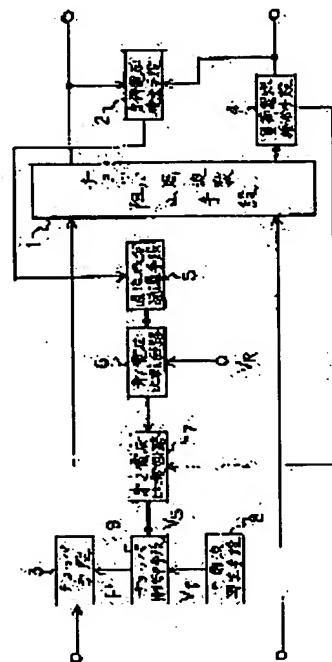
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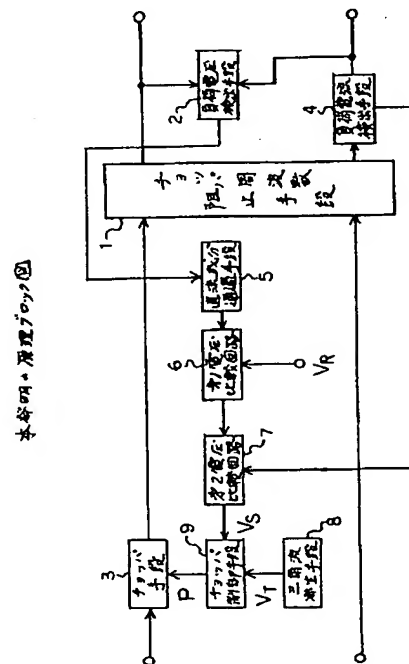
(54) POWER-FACTOR IMPROVING SMOOTHING CIRCUIT

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To obtain a smoothing function without using a large-scale capacitor or choke coil and without worsening a power factor by a method wherein a chopper means is installed on the output side of a rectifier and the means is controlled intermittently on the basis of the DC component of a load voltage and of a load current.

CONSTITUTION: A DC current which is output by a rectification means is controlled intermittently by a chopper means 3 at a chopper frequency of several tens of kHz, the chopper frequency is stopped by a chopper-frequency stop means 1, and the DC current which has been smoothed is supplied to a load. Only a DC component in the output voltage of a load-voltage detection means 2 is applied to a first voltage-comparison circuit 6 via a DC-component passage means 2. When the output voltage exceeds a reference voltage V_R a definite voltage is applied to a second voltage-comparison circuit 7. In the second voltage-comparison circuit 7, the input voltage is compared with the output voltage of a load-current detection means 4, a voltage V_S as a compared result is sent to a chopper control means 9, and the chopper control means 9 generates a control pulse on the basis of the voltage V_S and of the output waveform V_T of a triangular-wave generation means 8.





【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 交流電源を整流して得られた直流電圧の供給される負荷に対し並列に接続されたチョッパ周波数阻止手段(1)及び負荷電圧検出手段(2)と、前記チョッパ周波数阻止手段(1)に関し負荷の反対側及び負荷側に、前記直流負荷に対し直列に接続されたチョッパ手段(3)及び負荷電流検出手段(4)と、前記負荷電圧検出手段(2)の出力電圧の緩変動成分だけを通過させる直流成分通過手段(5)と、前記直流成分通過手段(5)の出力電圧を所定の参照電圧(V_r)と比較する第1電圧比較手段(6)と、前記第1電圧比較手段(6)の出力電圧と前記負荷電流検出手段(4)の出力電圧とを比較する第2電圧比較手段(7)と、三角波発生手段(8)と、前記第2電圧比較手段(7)の出力電圧と前記三角波発生手段(8)の出力電圧とを比較して前記チョッパ手段(3)の通電時間幅の制御を行うチョッパ制御手段(9)とで構成されることを特徴とする力率改善平滑回路。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、力率を改善するための平滑回路に関する。交流電源を整流し、直流電圧として負荷に供給する時、リップル(脈流)を吸収するためにコンデンサだけ、あるいはコンデンサとチョークコイルとを接続することが多く、これが回路の力率悪化の原因である場合が多かった。

【0002】

【従来の技術】一般に、電源回路または負荷の力率が小さいと、同等の電力を供給するのに、力率がほぼ1に等しい場合に比べて電流容量のより大きな電線や、許容電圧のより高い装置等が必要となり、経済的・スペース的に不利だけでなく、回路動作にも悪影響を与えることが多い。

【0003】このため従来、できるだけ力率を高めようとする努力が払われて来ているが、国際的にもIEC(International Electrotechnical Commission=国際電気標準会議)が、1995年を目処に規制基準を固める方向で動いている。

【0004】本発明は、上述のような世の動向に沿ってなされたものである。交流電源は、整流されて直流電圧として負荷に供給される場合が多いので、整流に伴って導入されるリップルを吸収するために慣習的にコンデンサが負荷と並列に接続され、これが回路全体を容量性とし、力率を悪化させている場合が多かった。

【0005】図6は従来の電源回路の一例として、3相交流を整流して直流負荷電流を得る極めて単純な回路構成を示す。また図7は、3つの位相a、b及びcの交流からなる前記3相交流電源電圧の波形を示す。

【0006】図6中、3 ϕ ACは3相交流電源、Rectは整流器、Loadは負荷で、Cが前記のリップル吸収用コンデンサである。整流器Rectを構成する整流素子の所要個数は、3相交流全波整流の場合には6個となる。また交流の周波数を50Hzとすると、整流により導入されるリップルの周波数は50Hz \times 6=300Hzとなり、このような50~300Hz帯の低周波成分を吸収するために必要なコンデンサCの容量は、200~500 μ F程度と相当大きい。

【0007】図8は、一例として約440 μ FのCを用いた場合の、理解の便のため位相bの成分だけに着目した、整流後の負荷電圧 V_L 、及び整流器流入電流 I_L の波形を示す。他の位相b、cの成分についてもほとんど図8と同じである。

【0008】図示のように I_L は、位相bの成分の波頂に隣接する平滑部分の時間幅だけ流れ、実験によれば、皮相電力約27.2VAに対し実効電力約20.5W、すなわち0.75という悪い力率が測定される。

【0009】さて、このような低い値の力率を改善するための最も手っ取り早い従来技術としては、負荷と直列にチョークコイルを接続する方法があった。また、当業者間で「昇圧型」と呼ばれる手段を採用すれば、比較的容易に改善できることも知られていた。ここに昇圧型とは3相交流を整流して得られた直流電圧を、DC-DCコンバータにより更に高電圧の直流出力とする方式を指す。

【0010】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、上述のチョークコイルを接続する方法では、吸収すべきリップルの周波数が50~300Hz帯の低周波帯にあるので、これにも大きいインダクタンスが要求され、したがって経済的にもスペース的にも極めて不利な難点がある。

【0011】また、昇圧型による回路では、余分なDC-DCコンバータが必要なだけではなく、世界各地で使われる200~415Vといった多種類でかつ高い商用交流電圧で使用するためには、全体を再設計するための余分な労力とコストとを必要とする難点があった。

【0012】したがって本発明の目的は、従来技術による上述のような難点を除き、大容量のコンデンサ及び、または大インダクタンスのチョークコイルを用いなくても、力率を大幅に改善できる平滑回路を提供する点にある。

【0013】

【課題を解決するための手段】図1は、本発明の原理ブロック図である。同図中、1はチョッパ周波数阻止手段、2は負荷電圧検出手段、3はチョッパ手段、4は負荷電流検出手段である。

【0014】そして、5は直流成分通過手段、6は第1電圧比較手段、7は第2電圧比較手段、8は三角波発生手段で、9はチョッパ制御手段である。さて既述の目的

を達成するため、本発明は図1に示すように、下記の構成とする。

【0015】すなわち、交流電源を整流して得られた直流電圧が供給される負荷に対し並列に接続されたチョッパ周波数阻止手段1及び負荷電圧検出手段2と、前記チョッパ周波数阻止手段1に関し負荷の反対側及び負荷側に、前記直流負荷に対し直列に接続されたチョッパ手段3及び負荷電流検出手段4と、前記負荷電圧検出手段2の出力電圧の緩変動直流成分だけを通過させる直流成分通過手段5と、前記直流成分通過手段5の出力電圧を所定の参照電圧 V_r と比較する第1電圧比較手段6と、前記第1電圧比較手段6の出力電圧と前記負荷電流検出手段4の出力電圧とを比較する第2電圧比較手段7と、三角波発生手段8と、前記第2電圧比較手段7の出力電圧と前記三角波発生手段8の出力電圧とを比較して前記チョッパ手段3の通電時間幅の制御を行うチョッパ制御手段9とで構成する。

【0016】

【作用】図2は、チョッパ制御手段9の入力である三角波発生手段8の出力波形 V_t と、第2電圧比較手段7の出力電圧 V_c との関連、及びこれによるチョッパ制御手段9の出力波形 P 、すなわちチョッパ手段3の制御波形を示す。

【0017】以下、図1及び2の両図を参照しながら、作用について説明する。整流手段の出力の直流電流はチョッパ手段3で数十kHzのチョッパ周波数で断続されて、チョッパ周波数阻止手段1に加えられ、ここで前記のチョッパ周波数成分が阻止されて、平滑化された直流電流が負荷に供給される。負荷電圧および負荷電流は、それぞれ負荷電圧検出手段2および負荷電流検出手段4で検出される。

【0018】負荷電圧検出手段2の出力電圧は直流成分通過手段5に加えられ、ここで、数十kHzのチョッパ周波数成分およびリップルの50～300Hz帯の商用周波数成分が阻止されて、緩やかに変動する直流成分だけが通過し、第1電圧比較手段6に加えられる。

【0019】本発明による商用周波数リップルの平滑化機能は、主としてこの直流成分通過手段5によって得られるが、主電力供給路に直接挿入する従来のコンデンサ及び、あるいはチョークコイル方式に比べて、例えば高入力インピーダンスの制御信号伝達回路の位相補償の形で得られるので、経済的またはスペース的な問題は氷解する。

【0020】また、第1電圧比較手段6では、直流成分通過手段5の出力電圧が、所定の参照電圧 V_r と比較され、 V_r を越えた場合に一定電圧が出力されて、第2電圧比較回路7の第1入力に加えられる。ここで、参照電圧 V_r を可変としておけば、入力商用電圧がより高くなった場合でも V_r を上昇することによって容易に対応できる。

【0021】第2電圧比較回路7は、その第1入力電圧とその第2入力に加えられる負荷電流検出手段4の出力電圧とを比較し、比較結果の電圧 V_c をチョッパ制御手段9の第1入力に加える。チョッパ制御手段9の第2入力には三角波発生手段8の出力波形 V_t が加えられている。

【0022】チョッパ制御手段9は機能面から見ると電圧弁別装置であり、前記 V_c が小さい時(図2中の V_{sL} の場合)には出力制御パルス幅 P は広く(図2中の P_H)、前記 V_c が大きくなると(図2中の V_{sH} の場合)には出力制御パルス幅 P は狭く(図2中の P_L)なる。したがって、チョッパ手段3の通電時間幅 T は V_{sL} に対しては長く(図2中の T_L)、つまりチョップ電流は大で、 V_{sH} に対しては短く(図2中の T_H)、つまりチョップ電流は小となる。

【0023】換言すれば、この平滑回路は同時に定電流回路として動作することが分かる。この定電流方式は、当業者間では既述の昇圧型に対応して降圧型と呼ばれる。以上の結果、コンデンサ及び、またはチョークコイルを挿入した場合と同等以上のリップル平滑機能を、力率改善の効果とともに得ることができ、またスイッチ方式の降圧型すなわち定電流型であるために、商用電源電圧がより高い場合にも全体装置を再設計する必要がなく、前記参照電圧 V_r を可変とすることによって、容易に対応できる。

【0024】

【実施例】図3は本発明の一実施例の回路図である。同図中、 Q はチョッパトランジスタ、 L_c および C_c はチョッパ周波数阻止用のそれぞれチョークコイルおよびコンデンサ、 $OA-1$ 、 $OA-2$ 、 $OA-3$ はオペアンプ(演算増幅器)、 C_p および R_p はオペアンプ $OA-1$ の位相補償用のそれぞれコンデンサおよび抵抗で、 Met は降下電圧測定器、 Osc は三角波発生器である。

【0025】図3と本発明の原理ブロックを示す図1との対応関係は次のとおりである。すなわち図3におけるオペアンプ $OA-1$ とこれに付帯する C_p および R_p とは、図1における直流成分通過手段5および第1電圧比較手段6に該当し、 $OA-2$ および $OA-3$ はそれぞれ第2電圧比較手段7およびチョッパ制御手段9に該当する。また L_c および C_c は、チョッパ周波数阻止手段に該当する。図2中のそれ以外の部品や回路と図1中のブロックとの対応は、容易に類推できると思われるから、説明を省略する。

【0026】さて、図2において、整流手段の出力の直流電流はチョッパトランジスタ Q により数十kHzのチョッパ周波数で断続されて、チョッパ周波数阻止用チョークコイル L_c およびコンデンサ C_c に加えられ、ここで前記のチョッパ周波数成分が阻止されて、平滑化された直流電流が負荷に供給される。負荷電圧と負荷電流とは、それぞれオペアンプ $OA-1$ の+入力と抵抗 R_p および

降下電圧測定器Metで検出される。

【0027】オペアンプOA-1の+入力電圧は、その-入力に印加されている所定の参照電圧 V_r と比較されるのであるが、それ以前にL、およびC_pによる位相補償回路によって、数十kHzのチョップ周波数成分およびリップルの50~300Hz帯の商用周波数成分が阻止され、緩やかに変動する直流成分だけが通過して、この直流電圧が前記の参照電圧 V_r と比較される。そして、この直流電圧が V_r を越えた場合に一定の正電圧がオペアンプOA-1から出力されて、オペアンプOA-2の+入力に加えら

れる。
【0028】本発明による商用周波数リップルの平滑化機能が、従来のコンデンサ及び、あるいはチョークコイルに代わって、①前記の直流成分通過機能、および②後述の当業者間で降圧型と呼ばれる定電流機能によって得られることは、既に【作用】の項で述べたとおりであるが、降圧型すなわち定電流型であるが故に、商用電源電圧が国内の通常の100~200Vより高い場合にも付帯装置を再設計する必要がなく、前記参照電圧 V_r を可

変とすることによって、容易に適應できる効果がある。
【0029】オペアンプOA-2は、その+入力電圧と、その-入力に加えられる降下電圧測定器Metの出力電圧とを比較して、比較結果の電圧をオペアンプOA-3の-入力に加える。オペアンプOA-3の+入力入力には三角波発生器Osc出力の三角波形が加えられる。

【0030】オペアンプOA-3は電圧弁別装置であり、その-入力電圧が小さい時には出力制御パルス幅は広く、その-入力電圧が大きくなるとは出力制御パルス幅は狭くなる。したがって、チョップトランジスタQの通電時間幅は、オペアンプOA-3への-入力電圧が小さい時には長く、つまりチョップ電流は大で、オペアンプOA-3への-入力電圧が大きくなると短く、つまりチョップ電流は小となる。

【0031】すなわち、この実施例の回路全体が、定電流回路として平滑化機能に寄与している。図4は本発明の他の実施例を示す回路図である。同図中オペアンプOA-4とC_pおよびOA-5は、図1中のそれぞれ直流成分通過手段5と第1電圧比較回路6およびチョップ制御手段9に該当し、トランジスタQ-1が第2電圧比較回路7に該当する。そして、参照電圧 V_{r-1} が可変参照電圧 V_{r-1} とな

っている。その外の部品や回路は図2と同じである。
【0032】この実施例では、制御が帰還型となっており、トランジスタQ-1の出力コレクタ電流中のリップル成分がその入力ベース電圧によって吸収されるため、リップルの平滑化機能が図2の回路よりも若干改良される降下がある。また参照電圧が明白に可変となっているた

め、図3の実施例について説明したように、参照電圧を高めるだけでより高い商用電源電圧に対しても容易に適應できる。

【0033】図5は、コンデンサもチョークコイルも用いず図3の一実施例の回路を用いた場合の、位相bの成分だけに着目した、整流後の負荷電圧V及び整流器流入電流Iの波形を示す。他の位相b、cの成分についてもほとんど図5と同じである。

【0034】図示のようにI₁は交流周期の2/3の期間にわたりパルス状に流れ、実験によれば、皮相電力約21.3VAに対し実効電力約20.4Wすなわち0.95という良好な力率が測定される。

【0035】

【発明の効果】以上述べたように、本発明によれば、コンデンサ及び、またはチョークコイルを挿入した場合と同等以上のリップル平滑機能が得られ、力率が改善されるだけでなく、スイッチ方式による降圧型すなわち定電流型であるため参照電圧を高めるだけで、高い商用電源電圧にも容易に適應し得る力率改善平滑回路が実現できる。

【0036】更に、電源投入時に制御パルスのパルス幅を狭くすれば、平滑回路への「突入電流」を防止できるため、突入電流防止回路を設ける必要がなく、したがって、整流・平滑回路が小型で安価に構成できる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の原理ブロック図である。

【図2】図1中チョップ制御手段周辺の信号波形図である。

【図3】本発明の一実施例の回路図である。

【図4】本発明の他の実施例の回路図である。

【図5】本発明の一実施例の電圧電流波形図である。

【図6】従来の3相交流電源の典型的回路構成である。

【図7】3相交流の波形図である。

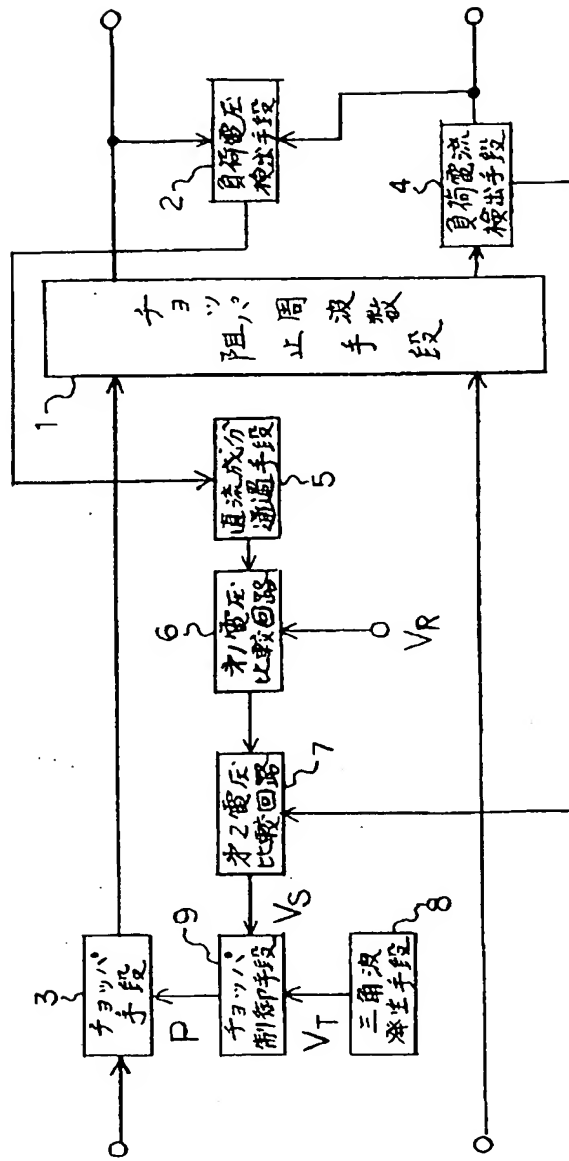
【図8】図6における電圧電流波形図である。

【図9】図6にチョークコイルを付加した回路構成図である。

【符号の説明】

- 1 チョップ周波数阻止手段
- 2 負荷電圧検出手段
- 3 チョップ手段
- 4 負荷電流検出手段
- 5 直流成分通過手段
- 6 第1電圧比較手段
- 7 第2電圧比較手段
- 8 三角波発生手段
- 9 チョップ制御手段

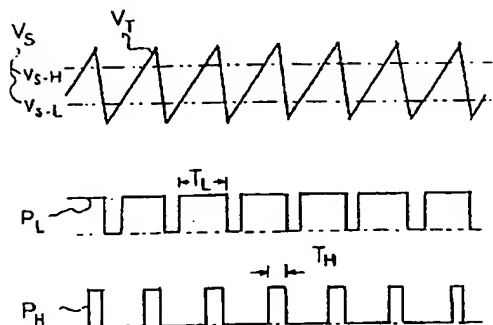
〔図1〕



本発明の原理ブロック図

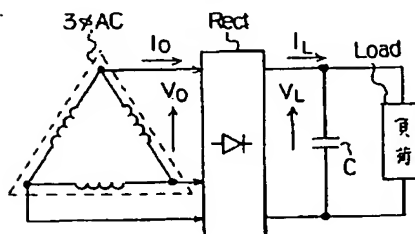
【圖2】

図ノ中ヲヨリ、制御手段周辺ニ信号波形成



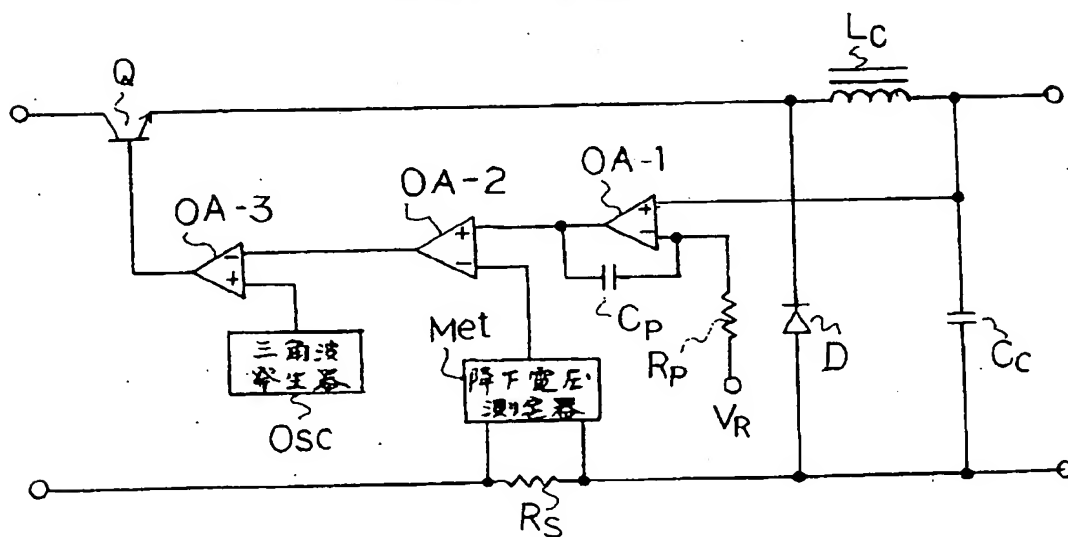
【図6】

従来の3相交流電源の典型的回路構成



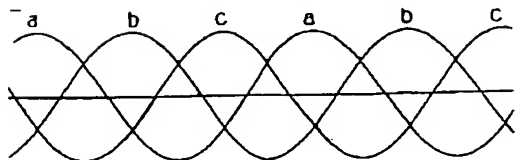
【図3】

李發明の一実施例の回路図



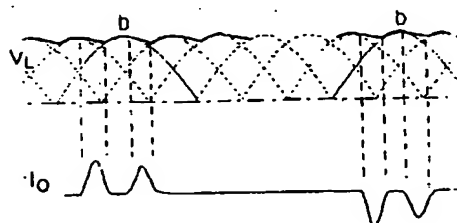
【図7】

了相无迹，波影圆



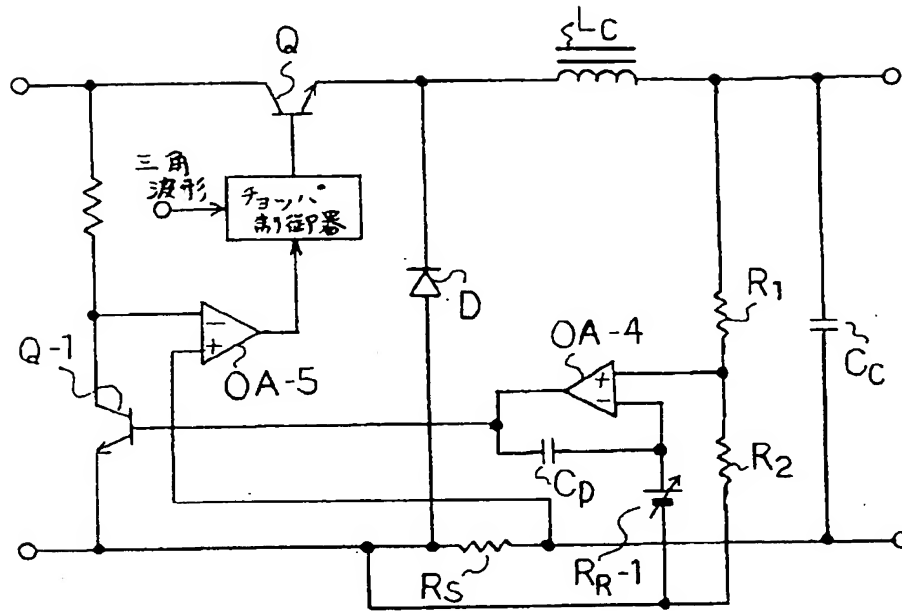
【圖 8】

図6における電圧電流波形図



【図4】

本発明の他の実施例の回路図



【図5】

【図9】

本発明の一実施例の電圧電流波形図

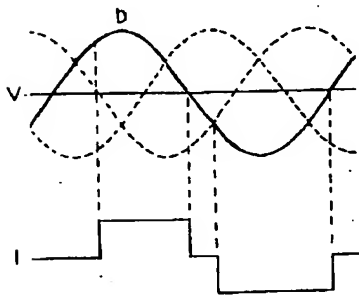
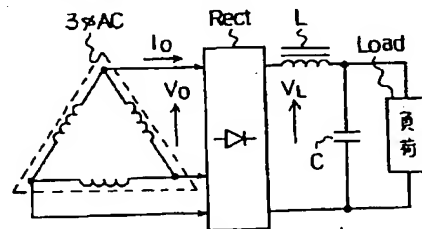


図6にチヨ-コイルを付加した回路構成図



[JP,06-284733,A]

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the smoothing circuit for improving a power-factor. When rectifying AC power supply and supplying a load as direct current voltage, in order to absorb a ripple (pulsating flow), the capacitor or the capacitor, and the choke coil were connected in many cases, and this was the cause of power-factor aggravation of a circuit in many cases.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Generally, if the power-factor of a power circuit or a load is small, it is not only disadvantageous in economical and tooth space; but although equivalent power is supplied, compared with the case where a power-factor is equal to about 1, a bigger electric wire than that of current capacity, the higher equipment of an allowable voltage, etc. will be needed, and it will have a bad influence on circuit actuation in many cases.

[0003] For this reason, although the efforts which are going to raise a power-factor as much as possible have been paid conventionally, it is moving towards IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission= Electrotechnical International Commission) hardening control criteria around 1995 also internationally.

[0004] This invention is made in accordance with the trend of the above worlds. Since it was rectified and AC power supply was supplied to the load as direct current voltage in many cases, in order to absorb the ripple introduced with rectification, the capacitor was connected to a load and juxtaposition as usual, and this makes the whole circuit capacitive and was worsening the power-factor in many cases.

[0005] Drawing 6 shows the very simple circuitry which rectifies a three-phase-circuit alternating current and acquires the direct-current load current as an example of the conventional power circuit. Moreover, drawing 7 shows the wave of said three-phase-circuit AC-power-supply electrical potential difference which consists of an alternating current of three phases a, b, and c.

[0006] A rectifier and Load of three-phase-circuit AC power supply and Rect are loads, and the inside of drawing 6 and 3phiAC are the capacitors for ripple absorption of the above [C]. In the case of three-phase-circuit alternating current full wave rectification, the necessary number of the rectifying device which constitutes Rectifier Rect becomes six pieces. Moreover, if the frequency of an alternating current is set to 50Hz, the capacity of the capacitor C required in order to set to $50\text{Hz} \times 6 = 300\text{Hz}$ the frequency of the ripple introduced by rectification and to absorb the low-frequency component of such a 50-300Hz band is 200-500 micro F. It is fairly as large as extent.

[0007] Drawing 8 is about 440 micro F as an example. Load electrical potential difference VL after rectification which paid its attention only to the component of a phase b for the facilities of an understanding at the time of using C And rectifier inrush current IO A wave is shown. It is

almost the same as drawing 8 also about the component of other phases b and c.

[0008] It is IO like illustration. Only the time amount width of face of the smooth part which adjoins the wave crest of the component of a phase b flows, and according to the experiment, a bad power-factor called effective power abbreviation 20.5W, 0.75 [i.e.,], is measured to about 27.2 apparent power VAs.

[0009] Now, as quickest conventional technique for improving the power-factor of such a low value, there was the approach of connecting a choke coil to a load and a serial. Moreover, when adopting the means called a "pressure-up mold" among these contractors, it was also known that it can improve comparatively easily. A pressure-up mold points out the method which makes further direct current voltage obtained by rectifying a three-phase-circuit alternating current the dc output of the high voltage with a DC-DC converter here.

[0010]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, by the approach of connecting an above-mentioned choke coil, since the frequency of the ripple which should be absorbed is in the low frequency band of 50-300Hz band, a large inductance is required also of this, therefore, also economically, there is a very [in tooth space] disadvantageous difficulty.

[0011] Moreover, there was a difficulty which an excessive DC-DC converter is not only required in a circuit with a pressure-up mold, but are varieties called 200-415V which are used in every corner of the earth, and needs the excessive effort and the cost for redesigning the whole in order to use it on a high commercial alternating current electrical potential difference.

[0012] therefore, the above difficulties according [the purpose of this invention] to the conventional technique -- removing -- a mass capacitor -- and -- or even if it does not use the choke coil of a large inductance, it is in the point of offering the smoothing circuit which can improve a power-factor sharply.

[0013]

[Means for Solving the Problem] Drawing 1 is the principle block diagram of this invention. For one, as for a load electrical-potential-difference detection means and 3, a chopper frequency inhibition means and 2 are [a chopper means and 4] load current detection means among this drawing.

[0014] And for 5, as for the 1st electrical-potential-difference comparison means and 7, a dc-component passage means and 6 are [the 2nd electrical-potential-difference comparison means and 8] triangular wave generating means, and 9 is a chopper control means. Now, in order to attain the purpose as stated above, this invention is considered as the following configuration, as shown in drawing 1 .

[0015] Namely, the CHOBBA frequency inhibition means 1 and the load electrical-potential-difference detection means 2 which were connected to juxtaposition to the load with which the direct current voltage obtained by rectifying AC power supply is supplied, The chopper means 3 and the load current detection means 4 which were connected to the opposite side [of a load], and load side to said direct-current load at the serial about said CHOBBA frequency inhibition means 1, A dc-component passage means 5 to pass only the ***** dc component of the output voltage of said load electrical-potential-difference detection means 2, It is the predetermined reference voltage VR about the output voltage of said dc-component passage means 5. A 1st electrical-potential-difference comparison means 6 to compare, A 2nd electrical-potential-difference comparison means 7 to compare the output voltage of said 1st electrical-potential-difference comparison means 6 with the output voltage of said load current detection means 4, It constitutes from a chopper control means 9 which compares the triangular wave generating

means 8 with the output voltage of said 2nd electrical-potential-difference comparison means 7 and the output voltage of said triangular wave generating means 8, and controls resistance-welding-time width of face of said chopper means 3.

[0016]

[Function] Drawing 2 is the output wave VT of the triangular wave generating means 8 which is the input of the chopper control means 9. Output voltage VS of the 2nd electrical-potential-difference comparison means 7 The output wave P of relation and the chopper control means 9 by this, i.e., the control wave of the chopper means 3, is shown.

[0017] Hereafter, an operation is explained, referring to drawing 1 and both drawings of 2. The direct current of the output of a rectification means is dozens of kHz with the chopper means 3. It is intermittent on a chopper frequency, and is added to the chopper frequency inhibition means 1, and the direct current by which the aforementioned chopper frequency component was prevented and graduated here is supplied to a load. A load electrical potential difference and the load current are detected by the load electrical-potential-difference detection means 2 and the load current detection means 4, respectively.

[0018] It is added to the dc-component passage means 5, and the output voltage of the load electrical-potential-difference detection means 2 is dozens of kHz here. A chopper frequency component and the commercial frequency component of 50-300Hz band of a ripple are prevented, only the dc component changed gently passes, and it is added to the 1st electrical-potential-difference comparison means 6.

[0019] the conventional capacitor directly inserted in a principal voltage supply way although the smoothing function of the commercial frequency ripple by this invention is obtained mainly by this dc-component passage means 5 -- and -- or since it is obtained [a choke coil method] in the form of the phase compensation of the control signal transfer circuit of a high input impedance, an economical or tooth-space-problem is cleared.

[0020] Moreover, with the 1st electrical-potential-difference comparison means 6, the output voltage of the dc-component passage means 5 is the predetermined reference voltage VR. It is compared and is VR. When it exceeds, a fixed electrical potential difference is outputted, and it is added to the 1st input of the 2nd electrical-potential-difference comparator circuit 7. Here, it is reference voltage VR. It is VR, even when it considers as adjustable and an input commercial electrical potential difference becomes higher as for a bucket. It can respond easily by going up.

[0021] The 2nd electrical-potential-difference comparator circuit 7 compares the 1st input voltage with the output voltage of the load current detection means 4 added to the 2nd input, and is the electrical potential difference VS of a comparison result. It adds to the 1st input of the chopper control means 9. In the 2nd input of the chopper control means 9, it is the output wave VT of the triangular wave generating means 8. It is added.

[0022] if the chopper control means 9 is seen from a functional side -- electrical-potential-difference discrimination equipment -- it is -- said VS time it is small -- (when it is VS-H in drawing 2) output-control pulse width P -- large (PH in drawing 2) -- said VS if it becomes large (when it is VS-L in drawing 2) -- **** -- output-control pulse width P becomes narrow (PL in drawing 2). Therefore, the resistance-welding-time width of face T of the chopper means 3 is VS-L. For a long time [receive and] (TL in drawing 2) that is, a chop current is size and VS-H. Receiving, a chop current serves as smallness short (TH in drawing 2) that is,.

[0023] If it puts in another way, it turns out that this smoothing circuit operates as a current regulator circuit to coincidence. This constant-current system is called a pressure-lowering mold among these contractors corresponding to a pressure-up mold as stated above. the above result --

a capacitor -- and -- since [or] the RIBBURU smooth function the case where a choke coil is inserted, and more than equivalent can be obtained with the effectiveness of power factor improvement and it is, the pressure-lowering mold, i.e., the constant current mold, of a switch method, -- case a source-power-supply electrical potential difference is higher -- whole equipment -- it is not necessary to redesign -- said reference voltage VR By considering as adjustable, it can respond easily.

[0024]

[Example] Drawing 3 is the circuit diagram of one example of this invention. the inside of this drawing, and Q -- a chopper transistor and LC And CC each for chopper frequency inhibition -- a choke coil and a capacitor, OA-1, OA-2, and OA-3 -- an operational amplifier (operational amplifier) and CP And RP each for the phase compensation of operational amplifier OA-1 -- a capacitor and resistance -- it is -- Met A descent amplitude-measurement machine and Osc It is a triangular wave generator.

[0025] The correspondence relation with drawing 1 which shows the principle block of drawing 3 and this invention is as follows. Namely, CP accompanying operational amplifier OA-1 and this in drawing 3 And RP Corresponding to the dc-component passage means 5 and the 1st electrical-potential-difference comparison means 6 in drawing 1 , OA-2 and OA-3 correspond to the 2nd electrical-potential-difference comparison means 7 and the chopper control means 9, respectively. Moreover, LC And CC It corresponds to a chopper frequency inhibition means. Since it is thought that correspondence with the block in the other components, the circuit, and drawing 1 in drawing 2 can be guessed easily, explanation is omitted.

[0026] Now, it sets to drawing 2 and the direct current of the output of a rectification means is dozens of kHz by the chopper transistor Q. It is intermittent on a chopper frequency and is the choke coil LC for chopper frequency inhibition. And capacitor CC It is added and the direct current by which the aforementioned chopper frequency component was prevented and graduated here is supplied to a load. A load electrical potential difference and the load current are + input and Resistance RS of operational amplifier OA-1, respectively. And descent amplitude-measurement machine Met It is detected.

[0027] + input voltage of operational amplifier OA-1 is the predetermined reference voltage VR currently impressed to that - input. Although compared, it is LC before it. And CP It is dozens of kHz by the phase compensating circuit to the extent that it depends. A chopper frequency component and the commercial frequency component of 50-300Hz band of a ripple are prevented, only the dc component changed gently passes, and it is the reference voltage VR of the above [this direct current voltage]. It is compared. And this direct current voltage is VR. When it exceeds, a forward fixed electrical potential difference is outputted from operational amplifier OA-1, and is applied to + input of operational amplifier OA-2.

[0028] the smoothing function of the commercial frequency ripple by this invention -- the conventional capacitor -- and -- or a choke coil -- replacing -- ** -- being obtained by the aforementioned dc-component passage function and the constant current function called a pressure-lowering mold among these contractors of ** after-mentioned, although it is as the term of [Function] having already described Although it is a pressure-lowering mold, i.e., a constant current mold, therefore, also when a source-power-supply electrical potential difference is higher than usual domestic 100-domestic usual 200V, it is not necessary to redesign miscellaneous equipment, and it is said reference voltage VR. There is effectiveness which can be easily adapted by considering as adjustable.

[0029] Operational amplifier OA-2 are the + input voltage and the descent amplitude-

measurement machine Met added to the - input. Output voltage is compared and the electrical potential difference of a comparison result is applied to - input of operational amplifier OA-3. In + input input of operational amplifier OA-3, it is the triangular wave generator Osc. The triangular waveform of an output is added.

[0030] if operational amplifier OA-3 are electrical-potential-difference discrimination equipment, output-control pulse width is wide when the - input voltage is small, and the - input voltage becomes large -- being alike -- output-control pulse width becomes narrow. Therefore, if the resistance-welding-time width of face of the chopper transistor Q is long when - input voltage of operational amplifier OA-3 is small, that is, a chop current is size and - input voltage of operational amplifier OA-3 becomes large, it will be short, that is, a chop current will serve as smallness.

[0031] That is, the whole circuit of this example has contributed to the smoothing function as a current regulator circuit. Drawing 4 is the circuit diagram showing other examples of this invention. the inside of this drawing -- operational amplifier OA-4, CP, and OA-5 -- each in drawing 1 -- the dc-component passage means 5, the 1st electrical-potential-difference comparator circuit 6, and the chopper control means 9 -- corresponding -- transistor Q-1 It corresponds to the 2nd electrical-potential-difference comparator circuit 7. And reference voltage VR-1 Adjustable reference voltage VR-1 It has become. The components and circuit the outside of it are the same as drawing 2 .

[0032] In this example, control serves as a feedback mold, and it is a transistor Q-1. Since the ripple component in output collector current is absorbed by that input base electrical potential difference, there is descent by which the smoothing function of a ripple is improved a little rather than the circuit of drawing 2 . Moreover, since reference voltage serves as adjustable clearly, as the example of drawing 3 was explained, it can be easily adapted also to a higher source-power-supply electrical potential difference only by raising reference voltage.

[0033] Drawing 5 shows the wave of the load electrical potential difference V after rectification and the rectifier inrush current I which paid their attention only to the component of a phase b at the time of using neither a capacitor nor a choke coil, but using the circuit of one example of drawing 3 . It is almost the same as drawing 5 also about the component of other phases b and c.

[0034] It is IO like illustration. It flows in the shape of a pulse over two thirds of the periods of an alternating current period, and according to the experiment, a good power-factor called effective power abbreviation 20.4W, 0.95 [i.e.,], is measured to about 21.3 apparent power VAs.

[0035]

[Effect of the Invention] according to [as stated above] this invention -- a capacitor -- and -- or the RIBBURU smooth function the case where a choke coil is inserted, and more than an EQC is obtained, and the power-factor-improvement smoothing circuit which may be easily adapted also for a high source-power-supply electrical potential difference can be realized only by a power-factor is not only improving, but raising reference voltage, since it is, the pressure-lowering mold, i.e., the constant current mold, by the switch method.

[0036] Furthermore, if pulse width of a control pulse is narrowed at a power up, since the "rush current" to a smoothing circuit can be prevented, it is not necessary to prepare a rush current prevention circuit, therefore rectification and a smoothing circuit can be small and can constitute cheaply.

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The chopper frequency inhibition means (1) and load electrical-potential-difference detection means (2) which were connected to juxtaposition to the load with which the direct current voltage obtained by rectifying AC power supply is supplied, The chopper means (3) and load current detection means (4) which were connected to the opposite side [of a load], and load side to said direct-current load at the serial about said chopper frequency inhibition means (1), A dc-component passage means to pass only the ***** component of the output voltage of said load electrical-potential-difference detection means (2) (5), The 1st electrical-potential-difference comparison means [predetermined reference voltage (VR) / output voltage / of said dc-component passage means (5)] (6), A 2nd electrical-potential-difference comparison means to compare the output voltage of said 1st electrical-potential-difference comparison means (6) with the output voltage of said load current detection means (4) (7), The power-factor-improvement smoothing circuit characterized by consisting of chopper control means (9) which compare a triangular wave generating means (8) with the output voltage of said 2nd electrical-potential-difference comparison means (7) and the output voltage of said triangular wave generating means (8), and control resistance-welding-time width of face of said chopper means (3).